

SPORTS



11,000 enter marathon

The "Russian ski track" competition normally draws millions of spectators to this country. It is traditionally crowned by a marathon race. One of the 11,000 who took part in Moscow, has been a real sporting gala for many Moscow residents and visitors for three consecutive years. A record 11,000-plus contestants entered the 30 km and 60 km marathons on the last Sunday of this month.

Olympic prize winners doing well again

Raisa Smolodina of the USSR has won the 10 km skiing race at the annual Falun International competition in Sweden, which counts in the world cup standings. The 1984 Winter Olympic silver medalist prevailed over her Soviet opponents in clock 30 min 43.4 sec. Maria Risy of Sweden was second in 31.13.4 and triple Olympic winner Marika Hannölinen of Finland was third in 31.17.2.

Tamara Markashanskaya, of the USSR, came in fifth in 31.22.4 and her teammate Lyubov Zimiyeva from Chelyabinsk was sixth in 31.25.8.

TRACK-AND-FIELD

The USSR junior side has defeated its GDR counterparts in an annual match (19-11). Natalia Shvachko from Novosibirsk long jumped 6.59 cm and Irina Koi from Kiev dashed the 200 m in 24.56 sec, both new national records.

Levi year match winner Sergei Polozhkov again won the 80 m dash, registering 6.73 sec. Taneli Bismarck from Sukhumi reached 18 m 48 cm in the shot put. Rodion Galanov from Tashkent pole vaulted 5.40 cm and Leningrad Oleg Korchagin high jumped 2.17 cm.

The flame is not for sale

There are fears over the fate of the Los Angeles Olympic flame relay. According to an AP correspondent, talks between 1984 Summer Games Organizing Committee president Peter Ueberroth and IOC member Nicholas Nissiotis and Nicolas Philaretis of Greece produced no results.

Olympic residents have refused to hold the traditional ceremony of lighting the Olympic flame if the Los Angeles Organizing Committee goes ahead with their plans to commercialize the flame relay, charging 2,000 dollars per kilometer of the relay. The auctioning of the Olympic flame, a symbol of the

purity of sporting ideals, has aroused broad public indignation. Olympia's position was upheld by the Greek Government and people.

Having discussed the issue the IOC suggested that the opposing parties hold talks. Stressing their importance, IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch remarked: "The Olympic flame is an element of the Olympic Games and Olympic protocol."

The Los Angeles Organizing Committee envisaged superciliously declined to change the flame relay formula thus proving that the Americans' primary goal was profit.

Athletic champs still going strong

World pole-vaulting champion Sergei Bubka of the USSR has scored another win overseas, clinching a US open championship indoor title with a vault of 5.64 cm in Madison Square Garden. Another hero of the first world athletics championship in Helsinki, American Carl Lewis, triumphed in the long jump, reaching 850 cm his 33rd consecutive win in an unbeaten run of nearly three years.

The women's event with a 6.60 cm leap, Tatyana Poskryakova of the USSR registered 650 cm to place third.

Boxing highlight underway

The jubilee 50th national boxing championship is now underway in the Yubileyny gym in Tashkent.

Taking part are noted boxers such as Olympic champion Shamil Salimov, world cup holders Valery Laptov, Vitaly Kachanovsky and Alexander Yagutkin, and 1983 national overall champion Valery Abadzhin, to name just a few.

Altogether 192 boxers are competing in 12 divisions—an average 16 per division.

'Walrus' in their element

I took to outdoor swimming in winter way back in my teens, and this is why I feel young even though I am 70-plus now, said Osman Kimukoy, one of the oldest Moscow "walruses", as they have dubbed outdoor winter swimming enthusiasts. I met him on the Moskva River embankment in Maxim Gorki park where nearly 500 Moscow "walruses" and visitors from the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia gathered for their sub-zero delight.

The participants, among them entire families, marched to the lentils of a brass band to take their icy bath. Admittedly, winter swimming is good for young and old, men and women as evidenced by the intrepid Moskva River swimmers. Perhaps many of the on-lookers would like to take the plunge, too.

Andrei KUSHNIR



Krasnogorsk Zorki beat Moscow Dynamo 4-2 in a recent national bandy championship game in Moscow. Photo by Sergei Prashin

USSR WALK AWAY WITH TOP AWARDS

The USSR second national side has come out on top in an international ice-hockey tournament in Paris.

They beat Canada's Olympic line-up in the opening game, 10-7, to face West Germany's Cologne in the final, who outplayed a Czechoslovak side, 8-4.

The USSR dominated the final

game, dribbling its opponents 7-0, while Canada edged Czechoslovakia 4-3 for third place. The tournament was a big success with Parisians, who very much enjoyed the winter style. The tournament is expected to become a regular event.

TOURNAMENT CANCELLED

To mark the 70th anniversary of the Brazilian football federation its leaders have been planning the staging of a tournament of six nations on June 9-19, with invitations being sent to Britain, Holland, Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina, whose federations said they would come.

The President of the Brazilian football association, Cláudio Coutinho announced the tournament plans to FIFA, which has to be notified if any such tournament is to be held. But FIFA general secretary Joseph Blatter informally announced that the tournament could not proceed as the European champion

ship finals were due at the time in France. FIFA rules that no two major events are to be held simultaneously. But suggested that Brazil reschedule the tournament, date to be confirmed. Coutinho replied that his country was ditching the tournament plans altogether.

Instead Brazil has decided to stage a series of friendly matches, with the 1982 World Cup in Spain as a backdrop. Coutinho noted his national team was being overhauled and needed the experience of international matches, especially in Europe.

Vladimir MASHIN

WINTER COUNTERPART FOR WINDSURFING

Windsurfing now has a close relative in winter sports. The contraption shown in the photo may glide both on snow and ice; true, the board rests on skis—but not on skates, as is the case with the ice-yacht. The amusement can now be regarded as a new sport.



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

Speaking to voters in Moscow, Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, offered to adopt certain norms to regulate relations between nuclear powers.

He formulated these norms as follows:

- To regard the prevention of nuclear war as the main objective of one's foreign policy. To prevent situations fraught with nuclear conflict. In the event of such a danger emerging urgent consultations should be held to prevent a nuclear conflagration from breaking out.
- To renounce the propaganda of any variation of nuclear war—global or limited.
- To undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.
- Not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances against non-nuclear countries on whose territory there are no such weapons. To respect the status of a nuclear-free zone already created and to encourage the creation of new nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world.
- To prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form; not to hand over these weapons or their control to anybody; not to deploy them on the territory of those countries, where no such weapons exist not to spread the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including outer space.
- To press step by step, on the principled basis of equal security for the reduction of nuclear arms, up to the complete liquidation of all varieties of said weapons.

The Soviet Union has made those principles the foundation of its policy, Konstantin Chernenko emphasized. We are ready to reach agreement at any time with the other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of norms of this kind imparting them with a mandatory character. I think that this would meet the fundamental interests not only of the participating countries, but also of the peoples of the whole world.

At the same time it is precisely the complexity of the situation that compels us to redouble and triple our efforts in pursuing a policy of peace and international cooperation.

One can hardly recall a problem of importance to strengthening peace on which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have not put forward during the past few years concrete and realistic proposals. The initiatives of the socialist countries are winning ever broader support from other states. This has been forcefully confirmed by the latest session of the UN General Assembly.

Imperialist politicians, said Konstantin Chernenko, are trying in every way to limit the international influence of socialist countries. They are attempting to impair their cohesion and to erode the foundations of the socialist system wherever they think they can count on success. In these conditions it is particularly important to maintain and strengthen the solidarity of fraternal socialist countries. The leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries again unanimously expressed their conviction of this during a recent meeting in Moscow.

The USA uses an economic blockade and military threats against socialist Cuba. But the hopes to secure it and to make it emerge from its chosen road are doomed to failure. This is guaranteed by the unflinching will of the heroic Cuban people rallied around their Communist Party. This is guaranteed by the solidarity displayed with the



Konstantin Chernenko addressing his voters.

Photo by Sergei Smirnov

countries in Latin America and by many participants in the non-aligned movement. The Cuban people are resolutely supported by the fraternal socialist countries. As for the USSR, it will, and will remain on Cuba's side to fair weather and in storm.

The normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, of course, contributes to the growth of the role of socialism in international relations. We are consistent proponents of this normalization. Political consultations show, however, that differences remain on a number of questions of principle. In particular, we cannot make any agreements to the prejudice of the interests of third countries. Exchange of opinion continues, however, and we consider it useful. The Soviet Union supports or raises in the level of contacts to an extent acceptable to both sides.

It is also useful that mutually beneficial contacts in the economy, culture, science and other fields are being gradually re-established. This is not to the liking of those who want to bring about the aggravation of relations between the USSR and China. But it is for the betterment of both our countries and the improvement of the overall world situation.

The danger of the imperialist policy to incessantly escalate tension has become obvious. The more grave the threat it poses to human civilization, the sharper mankind's forces of self-preservation grow. Indignation is sweeping over Western Europe over the actions of those who are ascribing its activity to the im-

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed a number of questions pertaining to Party, state and economic affairs. The Politbureau approved the results of talks between comrades K. Chernenko, A. Gromyko and V. Kuznetsov with the Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of SFRY, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) V. Zarkovic. The participants stressed the great importance which this country attaches to developing and deepening all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the interests of strengthening peace and security of peoples, the struggle against the arms race unleashed by imperialism.

Those present discussed questions connected with the situation in the Indian Ocean area where military-political tensions are increasing due to the militaristic actions of the US and some of its NATO allies. It was reaffirmed that the Soviet Union supports the proposals of the non-aligned states for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for the earliest convocation for this purpose of an international conference under UN auspices.

The Politbureau also considered some other foreign policy matters.

FACTS and EVENTS

● As of February 1, Tokyo's population stood at 11,735,089, Kyodo Tsushin news agency reports.

● The US Defense Department has notified Congress of its intention to provide Saudi Arabia with 1,200 Stinger air-defense missiles worth 141,000,000 dollars.

● An American F-4 fighter crashed coming in to land at the US air base of Spangdahlem, in Rheinland-Pfalz. Both pilots bailed out.

'They studied in the Soviet Union'

Hundreds of young men and women from dozens of countries recently gathered together in Red Square in Moscow. They told wreaths of the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. As foreign students at colleges and universities in Moscow, they have been taught the skills of agronomists, economists, teachers, doctors, engineers, and builders. They were later received at the Moscow City Soviet and in the evening, a coronation rally took place and a gala concert was given at the Palace of Friendship University.

We have lived in the Soviet Union for six years. To us, as young people, this is a long time, said Nicholas Karuhanga of Uganda, who won a scholarship from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (USSFS). At present there are students in the Soviet Union who have won such scholarships in 58 countries of the world. In my country we say that a child cannot pay for his mother's milk. Nor can we pay back our splendid teachers for the knowledge which they have given us. Yet we are and must prove that we are good specialists when we are back home, so that our fellow-countrymen can say about us with pride, "They studied in the Soviet Union."

Genesady LEONOV

(Continued on page 2)



USSR scholarship winners outside the Friendship House in Moscow. Photo by Alexei Fyodorov



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

and tranquility rather than war hysteria. I can say that our conversations with the leaders of many foreign delegations who attended the funeral of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov confirmed that with sufficient forcefulness.

All this inspires the hope that developments will eventually be turned around towards peace, the limitation of the arms race and the development of international cooperation.

Delentsha has struck deep roots. This is evidenced, in particular, by the convocation of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Of course, it is the bridling of the nuclear arms race that is of key importance to peace and to peoples' security. The Soviet Union's position on that issue is clear. We are actively involved in building up nuclear arms or-

ponents of the prohibition and elimination of all types of these weapons. Our proposals on this score were submitted long ago, both to the United Nations and to the Geneva Disarmament Committee, but discussion on them is being blocked by the United States and its allies.

As far as Europe, we still maintain it must be free from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones. We stand for limits sides making the first major step in this direction without wasting time. In so doing, the Soviet Union has no intention of strengthening its security at the expense of others but wants equal security for all.

Regrettably, the United States has turned its participation in talks on this subject into a propaganda tool to caricature the arms race and its cold war policy. We are not participating and will not participate in this game. The Americans created obstacles to the talks

both on "European" and on strategic nuclear weapons by deploying their missiles in Europe. It is the removal of these obstacles (which would also remove the need for our measures taken in response) that affords the way to working out a mutually acceptable accord.

The US administration has lately begun to make peace sounding statements, urging us to enter a "dialogue".

Attention was drawn worldwide to the fact that these statements are in sharp conflict with everything that the present United States administration has said, and this is the main point—has done and continues to do in its relations with the Soviet Union. Assurances of its good intentions can be taken seriously only if they are substantiated with real actions. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has always searched for mutually acceptable and

practical solutions to concrete questions for the benefit of both countries, for the benefit of peace. There are many such questions. And the US administration has many opportunities to prove its peaceableness by deeds.

Why shouldn't the USA, for example, ratify the treaties with the USSR on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and an Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, which were signed almost ten years ago, and not complete the drawing up of an agreement on the Complete and Universal Banning of Nuclear Weapon Tests? I will remind you that the talks on these issues were broken off by the United States. The USA can also make no small contribution to strengthening peace by concluding an agreement on the renunciation of the militarization of outer space. The USSR is known to have proposed this many times. Peaceable assurances by the

US administration would inspire much more trust had it accepted the proposal on a mutual freeze on American and Soviet nuclear weapons. So many weapons have already been accumulated that this step would not create even the slightest threat to the security of either side. But, at the same time it would considerably improve the general political atmosphere, and it must be believed, would facilitate reaching agreement on a reduction of nuclear arsenals.

A very important task is to deliver mankind from the possible use of chemical weapons. Talks on this matter have been in progress for a long time, but now it seems that preconditions are beginning to ripen for resolving this question. The point at issue is the complete and general prohibition of the use of chemical weapons, their development and production and destruction of all stockpiles. We are for an effective control over the implementation of such an agreement, that control should cover the whole process of destruction of chemical weapons—from the beginning to the end.

For full text of Konstantin Chernenko's speech see Supplement to the "Moscow News" weekly No. 10.

At the Security Council

New York. The Security Council has concluded deliberations on the situation in Beirut.

The Council considered a French draft resolution calling for sending UN troops to Beirut. But a wide range of provisions which might have made the resolution acceptable were omitted under pressure from the USA. These include a demand for non-resumption of artillery shelling and air bombardments of Lebanon, at a time when the Americans continue to strike at Lebanese civilians. The draft resolution also ignored the proposal that one condition for

sending in a UN force had to be agreed to by all directly interested parties. The mandate of the UN forces contained in the draft was formulated so vaguely that it in fact created conditions for deployment of these forces throughout the country. It was revealed in the address of representatives of the USA, as well as Britain that the Western powers regarded the draft as actually a UN mandate to continue interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The resolution was rejected when put to a vote.

NO CHANGES IN BONN AND LONDON

London. West Germany and Britain will continue to support NATO's decision to deploy American first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. These two countries also continue the deployment of Pershing-2s (West Germany) and cruise missiles (Britain). This conclusion is drawn by political observers from the results of negotiations held between the head of the West German Government, Hel-

mut Kohl and Prime Minister Thatcher. Another subject which dominated the Anglo-West German summit is the crisis in the economic, agricultural and financial policies of the Common Market. The two leaders admitted the existence of serious problems within the Common Market on the eve of the European Communities' Council of Ministers' summit to be held on March 19-20 in Brussels.

Brazilian President concerned over arms race

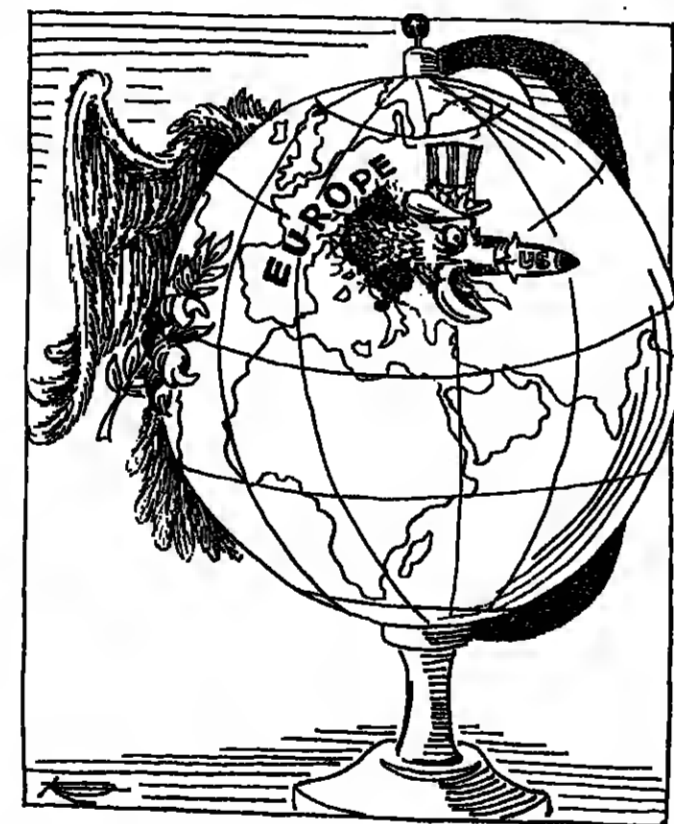
Brasilia. The Brazilian President, Joao Figueiredo has expressed serious concern over increases in international tension and over the nuclear arms race, which threatens the very existence of mankind. In the annual message to the National Congress he noted that the continuing conflicts in Central America, the Caribbean, the south of Africa and the Middle East were impeding the solution of topical problems affecting the world. He said that Brazil

supports the principle of non-interference into the affairs of other countries, self-determination for all peoples and the renunciation of the use of force between states. Brazil favours international relations based on mutual respect and equal cooperation. His message pointed out and noted the successful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, particularly in areas like economics and trade.

Dante CAPUTO: cooperation in the interests of detente

Geneva. The new Government of Argentina favours growing relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in all spheres, said Dante Caputo, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion. Addressing a press conference for

foreign journalists in the Palace of Nations in Geneva, he stressed that despite social and political differences, there were favourable possibilities for strengthening economic and scientific ties and for an expansion of



I guarantee security for all Drawing by Konstantin Rybolko

Opposition to Pinochet grows

Buenos Aires. A many-thousand-strong demonstration of protest against the military-fascist dictatorship in Chile was held in the town of Punta Arenas in the country's extreme south. Workmen from the oil industry, college students and representatives of other social groups took to the streets to express vigorous protest against

the arrival of Pinochet in Punta Arenas and against his anti-people policies, which have led to an unheard of growth in unemployment, hunger and poverty. Over a thousand policemen as well as other repressive forces used baton charges and tear gas to break up the crowds. Injuring dozens of people and arresting many others.

This was the second recent mass action in the town against the dictatorship. The first was held last Sunday. In the course of it blood was spilled and arrests were made. Chairman of the Confederation of the copper mining industry of Chile Rodolfo Seguel told the rally that the action in Punta Arenas was the start of a new mass campaign of protest which would acquire nation-wide dimensions.

TRUDEAU TO RESIGN

Ottawa. The Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau has announced his decision to retire as leader of the ruling Liberal Party, a position he has held for 16 years, winning and then losing the Prime Ministership.

Under Pierre Trudeau, the Liberal Party has put into effect a number of major measures to strengthen the country's national sovereignty and independence. His name is associated with efforts to give Canada a say in the country's economy and foreign policy. The course pursued by the Liberal Party on major issues involved in international politics has caused a sharp reaction from Washington and these right-wing political circles closely allied with Washington in Canada. It is these circles who have launched particularly vicious attacks against Pierre Trudeau's policies.

EEC fires another shot in trade war

Brussels. New shots have been fired in the "trade war" between the United States and Western Europe. One of these shots is the decision by leading agencies of the Common Market to make it binding on EEC countries to introduce additional duties as of March 1 and to impose restrictions on imports from the United States of certain types of chemical products and some other measures.

These protectionist measures have been declared in response to the decision announced by Washington last July to introduce tough restrictions on the imports of certain grades of steel from the countries of the European Economic Community. Although these retaliatory measures by the EEC cannot fully offset the damage which has been inflicted by the US measures, they do serve to resolve of West European countries to rebuff American attempts to shift the burden of the economic crisis onto their shoulders.

Fighters for Palestine tortured

Amman. In an interview for the Jordanian newspaper "Sawt al-Shaab" Arab freedom fighter Uday Yusuf spoke of the inhuman physical and moral abuse which these fighters for the rights of Palestinian people are subjected to in Israeli torture-cells. She recently returned to Amman after a five-year spell in an Israeli jail.

She said the jailers regard torture as the most effective means of extracting the information they need. It is common practice to leave naked inmates standing for hours under the scorching sun or rain, after which these sadistic jailers then proceed to beat them up. This continues day after day. My heart aches, she said, when I think of those Palestinians who have been in Israeli jails for 15 years or more.

Trial of Al-Jihad al-Jadid over

Cairo. Egypt's supreme court of state security has seen the completion of the trial of a large group of people charged with being in the leadership of and active in the underground religious and political grouping Al-Jihad al-Jadid, held responsible for the murder of former president Sadat at the October 6, 1981 military parade.

Sentence will be passed on July 21, "al-Ahram" points out. The trial, dealing with 280 people, has been going on for more a year now, with 152 sessions held. The prosecutor demanded the death penalty for 57 of the accused and various terms of hard labour for the rest.

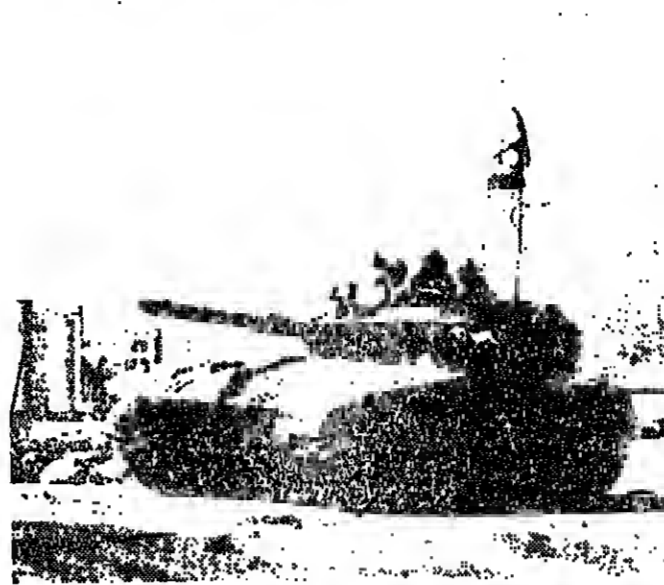
British Intelligence officers pose as tourists

London. Intelligence-gathering groups from a "special air force regiment" and a "special naval squadron", the British variants of the American rapid deployment force have carried out an investigation of potential hot spots overseas in order to be able to intervene swiftly in case of military revolution or coup. "The Daily Telegraph" of London reports, quoting authoritative sources in Westminster.

A number of countries were recently visited by members of the intelligence-gathering groups, posing as tourists. In order to penetrate beachheads for such interference, the newspaper continues, these so-called tourists were given the task of compiling operational maps for sea-borne landing parties, and with the aim of establishing the best place for landing paratroopers, the exact location of major radio stations and other strategically vital targets.

A law with an exception

Lisbon. All government ministries, agencies and organizations in Portugal must observe the strictest economy in 1984. This declaration was made public in a bulletin just released by the government on the law concerning the 1984 state budget. The law decrees that most save on practically every item in their budgets, including direct expenses on their service. The only exception is made for the country's military spending. Under the law, more than a thousand million escudos has been added to the previously made allocations for military purposes.



Incessant acts of aggression and threats from Israel have led to further aggravation of the explosive situation in Lebanon. Israeli armoured carrier columns patrol daily between the Awali River and the town of Damour in the immediate vicinity of Beirut.

In the photo: Israeli aggressors on Lebanese soil. Telephoto AP-TASS

Science and technology

HIGH CAPACITY IN A SMALL VOLUME

The Nippon Electric Company has developed what it called the super capacitors which despite their small size feature a very high capacitance. For example, a 1F 5V capacitor is only 2.5 cm high and 2.85 cm in diameter. No details are disclosed, though the company says it uses activated carbon and a sulfuric acid solution. The family of new capacitors ranges up to 1F. These capacitors are not sensitive to polarity.

NO WELDING USED

Bavaria. Frames made at the Rammann company, West Germany, need no welding. Instead the tubes making up the frame are connected together by polyamide sleeves reinforced with glass fibres. The sleeves are mounted on site, round the tubes to be connected. The thin made frame is capable of withstanding a load of up to 500 kg. A year of using such bikes in a very severe environment proved it to be reliable.

DOLPHINS' MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Following a recent mysterious mass suicide of sea gulls, forty dolphins and other rare marine mammals killed themselves under no less mysterious circumstances on the Atlantic coast of France. Heavy storms in the North Atlantic are believed by specialists to have led to "fatal stress" in these animals which caused them to throw themselves onto the shore.

According to information at the disposal of the centre for

the study of marine mammals in La Rochelle, up to ten animals kill themselves by throwing themselves on shore in the North of France every month, and these mass deaths are alarming the scientists. Among the mammals which have died they found a rare pygmy species of sperm whale and a white-sided dolphin.

AUTOMATIC CHLORINE METER

The Bulgarian Vodokanal Interdisciplinary research institute for urban development and communal services has developed a new installation automatically measuring the level of residual chlorine in water. It is to be installed at certain points of a water supply system. It samples the water which then is led to a measuring cell. When required, water is acidified by a buffer solution. The cell produces an electric signal which is a function of chlorine percentage. With necessary electronics and an integrated controller all the relevant data can be displayed on a special screen.

THE SMALLEST ROBOT EVER

A top-class robot, Alpha, has been made by the Microbot company of the USA. It is only 30 cm high and can lift a load of up to 600 grammes. However, a more powerful robot is not needed, as it will serve to insert paper testfields into packages with drugs at a pharmaceutical factory. It is the first successful attempt to mechanize this routine operation. The Alpha is easily programmable to perform other similar jobs.

OF INTEREST

How tall was Mona Lisa?

The famous "Mona Lisa" recently became the centre of attention for some French mathematicians.

The canvas was photographed and divided into one cm squares. Next all 100 objects in the picture and its details were thoroughly measured. This is how the mathematicians made up a "table of proportions". From this they determined the "Mona Lisa's" height. Mona Lisa was apparently 170 cm tall.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE PENTAGON'S DANGEROUS PLANS

Yu. Sadav writes in PRAVDA about US preparations for the military use of outer space. Replying to the question on to what this reckless policy could lead to, the author writes: The creation of a cosmic weapon would, in the first place, make the holding of arms limitation and reduction talks very difficult. It would greatly complicate the whole system of assessing strategic balance and additional difficulties would arise in the calculation of the balance of force.

The main point is that the appearance of cosmic weapons would inevitably destabilize the strategic situation and, consequently, would increase the risk of an outbreak of a nuclear war. Filling outer space with weapons would impair a new quality to the arms race, opening it up to additional channels and directions. The emergence of the American space-based anti-missile defence system would undermine the permanent 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Missile Defence Systems, which directly bans the creation of corresponding systems or space-based components.

LINKS IN ONE CHAIN

Odd though it might seem, some of the Arab countries, alongside Israel, are becoming increasingly involved into US administration's hegemonist strategic military plans in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean, in parts of Africa, because American Middle East policy is still oriented towards lending support to Israeli aggression, while the Arab countries involved in American military preparations are assigned the role of second-rank partners. They are sheltered by the "umbrella" of Centcom, a special command set up by the Pentagon. First and foremost, among these Arab countries, are Egypt, Sudan, and Oman. Although, unlike the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel, their relations with Washington are described as nothing more dramatic than "special", this does not prevent the United States from regarding the military preparations in these countries as links in one chain in its global military strategic plans.

THE MYTHICAL SOVIET MILITARY THREAT AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Analysing the reasons for the hysteria about the alleged Soviet military threat lanned up in some Western countries, particularly in the United States, V. Komurinsky, D.Sc. (History), writes in the magazine, AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA (Asia and Africa Today) that this conspiracy permits these countries to maintain constant military tension in all parts of the world.

A particular contribution to the myth of a "Soviet military threat" has been made by the development of the internal political situation in the Western countries. The profound crisis of capitalism which began in the 70s, millions of unemployed, galloping inflation, and plummeting living standards, could not but help cause a serious reaction in the minds of the peoples and governments of the developing countries. The popularity of the Western model of development in the developing world has dropped. In order to halt this undesirable process, imperialism accuses the Soviet Union of being the cause of all its troubles, and declares that it is socialism that is responsible for the deterioration in the international situation and that it is this country that stands in the way of solving the domestic problems of the young independent states.

WHAT IF THE SITUATION REPEATS ITSELF?

Commenting on the appointment of Harry W. Schaubman as the new representative for the US President in Central America, V. Vesensky, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's Buenos Aires correspondent, notes that this unexpected replacement has caused alarm.

This alarm has arisen because Stone's replacement as Reagan's representative reminds everyone of the unexpected resignation of Haig who was also in charge of settling the conflict between Britain and Argentina. It turns out that Haig's hectic activities were only a smoke screen for preparations for a war on the Malvinas Islands. As soon as the war had been prepared, Haig was replaced.

What if the situation repeats itself? Attempts by the United States to use blackmail and a military presence to change the situation in Central America have failed. The American puppets in El Salvador are offering one defeat after another. The counter-revolutionary gangs sent to Nicaragua by the Central Intelligence Agency are suffering heavy casualties and they desert in large numbers. The most probable reason why the United States replaced Stone to that Washington is trying to solve the problem with the help of the marines who have already entrenched themselves in Central America.

Romantic

serenade to order

An unusual agency has been opened in Bologna, Italy, one performing serenades to order.

The idea originated from the cultural centre "Ochidol", which means "Beautiful eyes", and was supported by the mayor, the press and the local radio station. The latter offered to accommodate the romantic agency. Now any citizen of Bologna can order a serenade to be sung on the site indicated between 8.30 and 10.30 p.m. Upon receiving the order the agency inspects the site and

checks that the object of the customer's adoration will be at home. Both old and modern serenades are offered, to be performed solo, as a duet, or even by a choical quintet.

Tuna fish beware!

The authorities on the Cayman Islands have appointed a prize of one million dollars to be given to the fisherman able to catch the heaviest blue tuna fish from the ocean's depths. This means that the winner must net a fish weighing more than 517 kilograms, which is the present record weight for a tuna.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE GROUP OF MAN-MADE ISLANDS ON LAKE ENOURÉ has been completed. The lake is the richest in the Baltic republic of Latvia in number of waterfowl. This "archipelago" is specially suitable for the nesting of various ducks, from quacks to the crested blackhead.

● THE LAST OF THE PLANNED CHECKS WERE TURNED OVER BY SPECIALISTS IN LAND RECLAMATION TO THE NEW SPECIALIZED STATE FARM IN THE ASTRAKHAN REGION. The total area now amounts to 1,000 hectares. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) several more specialized state farms are being set up in the steppes of the Caspian area, in the delta of the Volga.

● THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW GAS AND OIL FIELD HAS STARTED IN TENGIZ, ONE OF THE PROMISING DEPOSITS OF THE CASPIAN DEPRESSION. The oil bed can only be reached by drilling wells up to 4,300 meters deep.

● EXHIBITS DEVOTED TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YAKHSH VALLEY—THE COUNTRY'S MAIN AREA FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FINE-FIBRED COTTON—WERE PUT ON DISPLAY AT THE EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN TAJIKISTAN. The display features the stages in the development of cotton-growing, viticulture, livestock-breeding and other agricultural branches of the republic.

● THE FAMOUS KIZHI ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL ENSEMBLE APPEARED FROM A NEW ANGLE FOR TOURISTS FROM MOSCOW REGION, who visited the land of lakes and forests. They undertook an excursion to this reserve island, in the north-west of the European part of the USSR, on board special tourist planes. The flight over the Kizhi Island is the only aerial excursion in the country.

THE CITY WITH HOPES IN BALLET



This is said about Perm in the Urals. To Perm, it seems that their ballet school has been there as long as the city itself. This is not so. It was established in September 1945. Performances were given here for three years by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre of Leningrad whose company evacuated here from besieged Leningrad during World War II. When the company was going home, they left behind a small ballet company which gave rise to the Perm Ballet School. For 40 years now, the school has been launching outstanding ballet dancers into big-time ballet. Today, one would hardly find a ballet company in this country without graduates of the Perm School. Its teachers educated and trained Nadezhda Pavlova who as a soloist of the USSR Bolshoi Theatre is famous throughout the world. The names of the students whom you see in the



Photos by Yuri Izyumen and Yuri Lunok

EXTRA POWERFUL CRANE

A super powerful crane has been put to work on the building site of the Belakovsky Nuclear Power Project in the Volgasteppe. It is capable of lifting cargo weighing up to 360 tonnes in the height of a 25-storey building.

The huge machine has been manufactured for the project at the Zaporozhye Electrical Engineering Works from blueprints worked out by Kharkov experts. In designing the new crane the experts were primarily concerned with speeding up the construction of the atomic station. It will enable the atomic project to be built using both modules put together on site and larger units and aggregated equipment assembled by their manufacturer before delivery.

SOLAR HEATING FOR LIVESTOCK FARM

Powerful infrared sources of radiation, whose mass production has started at the electric vacuum machine building plant in Kizhitzia (a Central Asian republic) will supply solar heating for young animals of livestock-breeding farms even on cold winter nights.

The new source of energy substantially differs from those presently being used. The new design not only creates a bright and evenly dispersed light field, but also means an annual saving to the enterprise of up to 25 tonnes of fuel.

The tests of the new sources of radiation, conducted on farms in the republic, revealed their great effectiveness in the rearing of young stock. Lambs gain weight more quickly and are sick less often.

This enterprise in Frunze (capital of the republic) has become a reliable partner of Kizhitzia's agricultural complex. Powerful installations in the "Svetol" series are designed for the big commercial hothouses. "Foliar" radiators for hothouses became widely used by vegetable growers and plant breeders. They help obtain high yields of tomatoes, cucumbers, and also assist in the cultivation of new varieties of wheat, barley and other crops.

This year the plant will turn out more than 100,000 infrared sources of radiation for the needs of agriculture.

Reserves of ore beds

Ores with a low metal content have become a major source of raw material for ferrous metallurgy in Kirovbas. The 200 million tonnes of concentrates since the five-year period (1981-85) began has so far been obtained.

To dress ores mined by the open-pit method, a complex of large integrated plants has been built in the basin. Their capacities have now been stepped up owing to reconstruction. At the southern ore concentration mill the outdated equipment has

been replaced, without any halt in production, by using equipment capable of higher productivity. The reloading of other enterprises is also in full swing. The technology for dressing oxidized quartzites has also been successfully mastered there. The mining of ores using the underground method will start in the next five-year period.

ROBOTS EASE WORKING CONDITIONS

The use of automata is increasingly gaining ground in industry, the POLITECHESKOYE ENDOBRADOVANIYE magazine points out.

By the beginning of the 11th five-year plan period there were 6,000 robots working in Soviet industry, and there will be 100,000 of them by 1985. They will be extensively used in comprehensive mechanization and automation of stamping, coining, die-casting, drying and welding as well as in hoisting and storage operations. This robot will primarily be employed in jobs requiring arduous, hazardous, monotonous and unskilled work. They will enable 200,000 units of general-purpose equipment to work unattended and release nearly 400,000 workers for other jobs.

The use of robots makes it possible to set up totally automated computer-controlled production lines attaining higher productivity. A good example of this is provided by the end Moscow and the Paltovozavodsk work-making plants. At the Kovrov mechanical works in the Vladimir Region robots operate 150 units of basic and auxiliary equipment easing the work routine and raising productivity three to four times, the paper points out.

SEISMIC BANK IN TAJIKISTAN

Will there ever come a time when people will be able to predict the exact hour and force of an earthquake? According to PRAVDA, that time is being brought nearer by the creation in Dushanbe, capital of the Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan, of a seismic bank, the first such facility in this country. It resembles an ordinary computer centre registering all earth tremors, of which there are sometimes up to 3,000 in the Dushanbe area, but only a few of these are actually felt.

Suppose signals from the Nurek power station zone begin to differ from the normal ones. They would then be compared with the data which has been collected over many years from the area — the bank's computer will keep data on nearly 100,000 quakes registered in Tajikistan, the earliest dating back to 1490. The data was collected from historical manuscripts, chronicles and research publications. Thus, by probing the past, scientists will be able to predict the future, the paper emphasizes.

TODAY'S HERO: 'POSITIVE' OR AUTHENTIC?

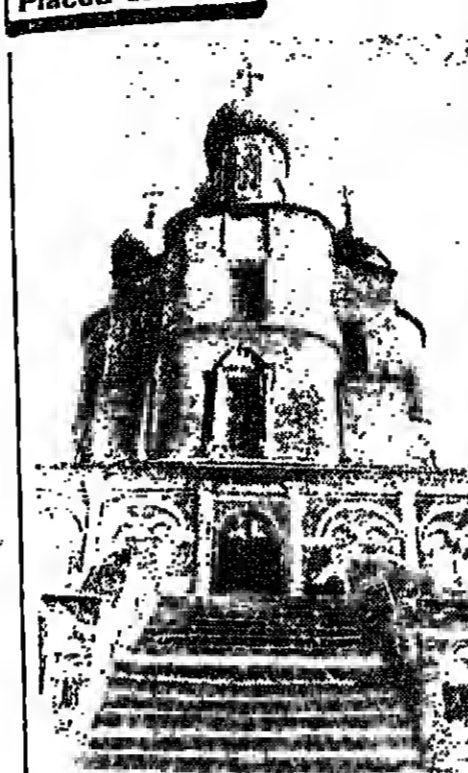
The SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper recently carried an article by popular theatre and film actor Lev Durov on the modern cinema hero.

The author points out that some thirty years ago most films were either positive or negative, good or evil, moral or immoral. They were of opposite poles to us here. The audience's reaction was predictable — either for or against, and neither non-dramatic. Over the years the positive hero ceased to be a didactic character and appears to be feeling even his absolute one hundred per cent "positiveness".

Primordially inherent in everyone is the potential to be either good or evil. This was intuitively felt and expressed with striking authenticity by Vasily Shukshin in his many roles. He broke new ground in literature and cinema by spotlighting whole and incomplete modes of existence, and genuine, truly popular, varied and whimsical characters rooted in the life of the people, heroes hard to categorize as positive or negative. The contemporary film hero was ceased to conform to the audience's stereotypes, which is a general trend in our films, the author points out.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



Our lady of the Don Cathedral or the Great Cathedral (1684-1693). It is known for its iconostasis and its frescoes made after the drawings by Vasily Bazhenov, a well-known 18th-century architect.

The Don Monastery

A cursory glance at an old map of Moscow makes it easy to notice that the ancient city was surrounded on all sides with a chain of fortress-monasteries which defended the capital of the Russian state against its enemies. The building in the late 16th century of the Don Monastery completed the defence semicircle on the southern approaches to Moscow.

The Don Monastery owes its appearance to the events that took place in the summer of 1591. Taking advantage of Russia's then an arduous war against the Swedes, regiments of the Crimean Tatars galloped to Moscow but the city's defenders repulsed the attack. Victory was won by the people as important as the Battle of Kulikovo when Dmitry Donskoi routed Mamai's hordes. So it was commemorated by founding the Don Monastery.

The Monastery was finished by the mid-1700s. Its "stone chronicle" reflected the sufferings of the Russian architectural school over a span of 250 years. The Monastery features the exhibition "Russian Architecture of the 11th to the early 20th centuries".

Science and technology

INSULATING THE HOME

Staff members at the laboratory of panel house-building of the Armenian building and architectural research institute have worked out an original temperature control for homes which can create thermal comfort in the flat at any time of the year.

The new panel consists of two separate walls with air space between them and a bimetallic plate fixed to the external part of the wall. In winter when it is cold outside, the bimetallic screen, covered with aluminium foil, buckles and accumulates heat which, instead of being lost, seeps through the wall to warm the inside of the home. In hot weather it bends in the opposite direction, preventing warm air from penetrating from outside.

This new panel can ensure natural, comfortable temperatures for buildings. It has good prospects for districts with sharp contrasts in climate.

THE HIGH-VOLTAGE BARRIER

The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries has filed an invention made by A. Matyukhin, D.Sc. (Physics and Mathematics), and Ye. Kolypin, Cand. Sc. (Physics and Mathematics), who work for the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy.

Thermoelectric synthesis is the problem of our century and its hope too, as a solution to it will mean mankind will transcend the amount of energy.

Even at present thermoelectric installations are first of all powerful energy systems — the electric current it then reaches the level of hundreds of thousands of amperes.

To control such currents is not a simple task, therefore the thermoelectric is a major step towards mastering such powerful electric flows.

Earlier it was believed that an electric arc falls to appear

in a low-pressure gas because of the high-voltage barrier which is especially high for rarefied gases. Therefore it seemed unreal that a glowing discharge (which is somewhat similar to that in a neon lamp) develop into an arc discharge at low pressures. However, the Moscow physicists proved the opposite: under certain conditions such transformation occurs.

The devices based around this discovery have already been patented in this country and in the USA, Britain, West Germany and France.

MAPS OF THE BAM ZONE

New data on a vast territory adjoining the Baidar-Amur Railway has been obtained as a result of comprehensive investigations under the guidance of scientists from the Institute of the Earth's Crust of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

More than 20 institutions of the country worked to a single programme on the most complicated hilly section of the route from Khatanga to Tynda. An important result of the explorations was the drawing up of a map of seismic zoning of BAM.

USSR IN PICTURES

More and more people are spending their holidays on the snow-covered slopes of the Caucasus and the Caucasus. Perhaps the most popular place of rest in the mountains is the area near Mount Elbrus. The deep snows, the clean air, comfortable hotels and boarding houses attract holiday-makers. The mountain skiing tracks of the Elbrus area criss-cross the slopes of Mount Cheget and the spine of Mount Elbrus, where skiers can ascend in chair lifts. The people who come here are both experienced skiers and novices.

In the photo in the vicinity of Terskol, one of the tourist bases in the Elbrus area.

VIEWPOINT

USSR STATE BUDGET FOR 1984

Leonid KORENEV

The Soviet Union which has no private ownership attaches special importance to the State Budget. The State Budget is used to centralize and redistribute about two-thirds of the Soviet Union's national income.

Another feature of the Soviet Union's economic policy is a gradual decreasing percentage of individual income tax; over 90 per cent of the state receipts from taxes on state-run and cooperative businesses and institutions.

For example, in 1984 total receipts are planned to be 360,000 million roubles, of which 335,400 million roubles come from the socialist economy and only 30,000 million roubles come from individual income tax. It should be noted that taxes in the USSR are of a reciprocal nature as they take this or that form of benefits and payments to the population. For example, in 1984 the state social insurance scheme (pensions, sick benefits, payments to large families, etc.) amounts to 45,000 million roubles which in fact costs the working people not a kopeck.

Vital is the main expenditure in the State Budget for 1984.

Almost 208,000 million roubles are set aside for developing heavy industry, the construction industry, the light and food industry, agriculture, transport, housing and communal services, and other branches of the economy.

The State Budget also envisages a major outlay of 118,200 million roubles for education, health services (not as free in all), pensions, benefits, the development of culture and leisure.

In addition to these direct outlays, the Soviet social programme also includes expenditure on housing construction. The thing is that housing construction is predominantly paid for by the state, and provided to the population free of charge, with rent being the lowest in the world — it is fact doesn't cover the cost of housing maintenance for which the state allocates another 6,000 million roubles. In the current budget housing construction will cost 21,000 million roubles. This enables 100 million square metres of housing to be built, enough for 10 million people to improve their housing conditions. This housing construction rate has been maintained in the country for several decades running.

The same is true of environmental protection and management. In 1984, it will cost 8,800 million roubles, which is regarded as a health improving measure as it improves the country's environment.

Management expenditure is foreseeable, as in any other country. In 1984, this outlay amounts to 2,800 million roubles. To maintain the defence of the required level the country will spend 17,054 million roubles.

For the last several decades the country has had a zero deficit budget. Total receipts are planned to exceed outlays by 215 million roubles.

Last but not least, the 1984 budget is planned so as to provide for further improvement in the standard of the living, in accordance with the State Plan for Economic and Social Development. Real income will go up by 3.5 per cent.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CITY TRANSPORT: PROSPECTS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

The solutions of transport problems for big cities of the future is the subject of an article in the newspaper MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOBOLETS contributed by A. Alexandrov, head of the Transport special design bureau. He writes that scientists in this country believe that in the cities of the future it will be necessary to introduce a single pneumatic transport system.

Pipes will be laid at a small depth to carry commuters with their cargo. The containers will bring all kinds of wires and other items to restaurants and shops such as fruit and vegetables from warehouses out of town and consumer goods from storage in the industrial zone.

The author notes that this system for compressed air transport designed in our bureau operates in a number of cities like Perm, Samara and Tula. Near the city of Tbilisi in Georgia, a pneumatic transport system carries construction materials from a quarry at a distance of 40 kilometres. Construction of a pneumatic transport system in Leningrad is being completed in Leningrad to take garbage to a processing plant in the vicinity of the city.

Such pipes could be used not only for cargo, but also for passengers, Alexandrov stresses. Specialists estimate that the construction of urban pneumatic transport systems will cost half that needed to build an urban underground railway system. The cost of maintaining the pneumatic system is also half that of the underground. It is not necessary for pneumatic carriages to be motorized. They are pushed forward by the high pressure in the pipe.

Handwritten text in a vertical column, possibly a signature or note.

ENTERTAINMENT

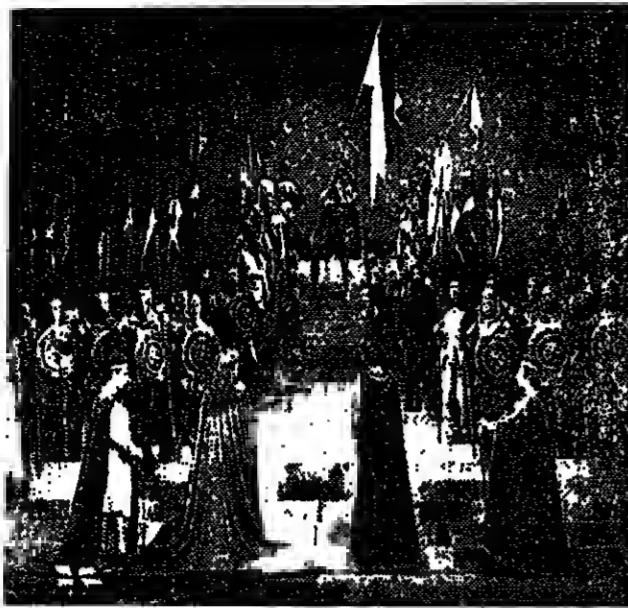
'LA BATTAGLIA DI LEGNANO'

The Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre produced a first-night performance of Giuseppe Verdi's opera, "La battaglia di Legnano".

The new opera is a discovery not only for those fond of the operatic art, but also for professional musicians. This is the first staging of the opera in Moscow and the first time that Verdi's original arrangement for orchestra has been used. The musical score of the opera and the orchestral score were kindly lent by Ricordi, the Italian recording company.

"La battaglia di Legnano" is a historical opera and the events in it took place in 1176. In that year, the united armies of the Lombard cities headed by Milan routed the Teutonic conquerors near the place called Legnano.

The musical director and conductor of the opera is Vladimir Korolukhar, stage director Iosif Sharyov, and the artist, Vladimir Klemenov. The main parts are sung by Vy-



chislav Osipov, Leonid Yekimov, Lyubov Kazarovskaya, Leonid Boldin, Lydia Cherskykh, Vitaly Temichev, and Vyacheslav Manilayev.

In the photo: Igor KAZENIN. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

Prizes from Italy

At the 22nd International film festival at Avellino, Italy, the Soviet film "Fathers and Grandfathers" won two "Golden Plateau" awards (for the script written by Arkady Ivanov and the main role played by Anatoly Papanov).

The program of the film competition was loyal to the highest traditions of realism. said Papanov. These are films about the life of common people and these problems of vital concern to audiences the world over.

Taking part apart from the Soviet Union, were Bulgaria,

Italy, the USA, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Two years ago an award was presented to another Soviet film, "Once Twenty Years Later," made by the same people who created "Fathers and Grandfathers".

The audience's sympathetic and happy reaction to our film (Incidentally, it was the only comedy shown) was quite obvious both during screening and the discussion which ensued. The viewers recollected their favourite Soviet films and regretted the fact that Italians have very little opportunity to enjoy new Soviet pictures.

AN INVITATION TO ART LOVERS

The USSR Academy of Arts' Exhibition Hall at 21 Kropotkinskaya Street in Moscow invites visitors to two exhibitions.

The exhibition of works by Vladimir Mayakovsky opens up with a cycle of paintings, "Lenin's Memorial Place in Switzerland and Franco" well known both in this country and abroad. The visitors will also see portraits of art workers, and illustrations which accompany the classics of Russian and Soviet literature, and the artist's latest work — illustrations to Dante's "Divine Comedy".

Sergei Orlov is the author of the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky, the founder of Moscow. He presented colourful sculptural compositions made of china, as well as graphic sheets and



● Vladimir Mayakovsky. "Lenin's Memorial Place in Switzerland and Franco".

● Sergei Orlov. "Flying Witch" (a china sculpture, which depicts a character from Russian fairy tales).

BIG POPULARITY OF SOVIET BOOKS

Over a thousand Indian publishers, as well as those from the USSR, the USA, West Germany, Britain, China and other nations attended the all-India national book fair, the most representative in recent years, which has just ended in Delhi.

A wonderful display, a diverse selection of literature catering for all tastes, brilliant publications. These were some of the impressions of people recorded in the visitors' book in the USSR section. The section displayed books in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and other national languages of India, as well as those in English, published by Progress, Reprint (Rainbow), Mir

(Peace), and other Soviet publishers. The most popular Soviet classics — Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorky, Sholokhov, as well as Soviet scientific and technical literature. According to visitors, the art shown was a marvel, and Indian children showed marked interest in the colorful children's picture books.

Soviet literature is very popular indeed in this country. The president of the Indian Publishers Federation, O. R. D. We would like even more operation between Indian and Soviet book publishers to be

PROFILES

ALEXANDER ZGURIDI



The Soviet film director, Alexander Zguridi, who has celebrated his 50th birthday, has started filming a new feature, "The White Poodle".

The film has four directors, Nana Kikashvili and myself. We wrote the script together and it is based on the story by Alexander Kuprin. The incident which attracted the writer will be a more episode in this film, whose time limits will be considerably expanded. Oleg Borisov of the Moscow Art Theatre has been invited to play the wandering musician who has adopted an orphan boy and befriended a homeless dog.

In his film, Zguridi allows loyalty to the theme, to which he has dedicated his entire art. During his filming expedition, he shot and put together hundreds and thousands of kilometers of film. Each subject he filmed and every episode he put together is a hymn to living nature which is the "hero" of his films.

With my films, whether popular science like "Amidst the Central Asian Deserts", "In the Ice of the Ocean", "The Forest Story", or "The Enchanted Island", or features like "Wild Fungus", "The Story of the Forest Giant", "The Black Mountain", and the others filmed at different times, I tried to attract everyone's attention to our "smaller brothers" — animals which, like all nature, need protection and preservation, and I sought to awaken the benevolent feelings to people of different ages, the film director says.

These films are like an encyclopedia of life of the denizens of the planet. Filming them, the director went to the Arctic and Antarctica and to the hot deserts, descended to the ocean bed, and travelled in the Indian jungles, and to the expanses of New Zealand, Australia and other continents.

What do animals, which are the favourite subjects for your films, give you? Why did you film the meerkats, Rikki-Tikki-Tavi?

This has enabled me to show the eternal struggle between good and evil, he answered. This is an intelligent fairy tale full of suspense. Kipling, London and Kuprin are the writers whose works I have made into films, and, to be more precise, have translated into the language of cinema. It is always interesting to learn what there are. In nature, one can see much with camera. Before coming to the cinema I worked at a research institute.

Artist of the USSR, and has won three USSR State Prizes. He is Secretary of the USSR Film Makers Union, Professor at the "Photography" Institute, and Vice-President of the International Scientific Film Association.

During the fifty years of cinema, he has made twenty-two films, dozens of other works. He made from the material he gathered and from the plots he has. One of his priorities is film about surprising aspects of the animal world, and other strange phenomena in nature about which science still knows very little.

I think that it is one of the most important tasks in film to reveal and popularize about things that live, grow, breathe all around us. The cinema gives incomparable opportunities to do just this. It helps to reveal the mystery of nature, and teaches people to be humane towards the world around them.

WHAT'S ON!

March 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 4 (even) — A concert by the Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Performances by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble: 3 (mat) — Petrov, "The Creation of the World"; 4 (mat) — S. Siranov, "Tricks of Terpsichore" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 3 (even) — Triple-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana", Mozart and Salieri, "Mozart and Salieri"; 4 (mat) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 3 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera), 4 (mat) — Gluck, "Iphigenie en Aulide" (opera); 4 (even) — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 3 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 4 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 4 (even) — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera); 5 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkin-

FILMS

The Legend of Princess Olga (Dovzhenko Studios, in 2 parts). A historical film about Princess Olga, who gave Kiev Rus and who is a lot for its civilization.

Cinema: "Imen Moscow" (4) Preobrazhenskaya Sq. Metro: "The Crossroads" (ballet), 5 — "The Crossroads" (ballet).

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment, the Rossiya Hotel), 3 — 4 — 5

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkin-

BUSINESS

U.S. BUSINESSMAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT TRADE WITH USSR



Co-Chairman William Verity of the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council meeting his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Sukhov (left), Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Photo by Vyacheslav Aron

The difficulties that presently exist in the development of trade between the USSR and the USA are linked to the tension in the political situation and the deterioration of the relations between the two countries. Soviet journalists were told in Moscow by William Verity who is Co-Chairman of the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and the Chairman of the Executive of the Armo corporations.

But, he stressed, it is precisely trade that could become a means of easing the unfavorable climate and making the situation healthier. This trade should be built upon a mutually advantageous and equal basis, advancing embargo and other sanctions which have never proved to be efficient.

The introduction of limitations on American firms trading with the USSR added in the loss of multimillion-dollar Soviet contracts, and, importantly, in a loss

of trust on the part of the Soviet partners. This affected employment to a certain extent. For every one million dollars earned through export means an extra 40 thousand jobs in the USA.

I am convinced, said William Verity, that broad possibilities exist for reviving up American-Soviet trade. This is evidenced, among other things, by the growing number of US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council members despite the sharp decrease in the volume of trade between the two countries.

During the Moscow visit William Verity was received by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolai Tikhonov. There were business meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, at the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other Soviet organizations.

'Finnish-Soviet economic relations' — a joint venture

The Finnish Foreign Policy Institute and the Soviet Institute of World Economics and International Relations have recently published their first joint reference book, "Finnish-Soviet Economic Relations", printed in English.

It has contributions from Soviet and Finnish foreign trade experts and deals with the theory of trade in the two countries, the structure of trade agreements, the piece of energy fuels, industrial cooperation and reciprocal payments.

"Kouppalehti", a business newspaper, points to the fact this is the first large-scale publication attempted by the two countries. The list of authors, among others, features A. Manzhulov, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and K. Henttila, who heads a department of Finland's Ministry for Foreign Trade. The newspaper also includes that Soviet-Finnish trade is a graphic example of two countries that peacefully coexist despite their different social systems.

MOSCOW HORSE AUCTION

Moscow was recently the venue for an international horse auction. The auction's history is over 20 years long and all this time our foreign visitors have come home with a good reinforcement to their race stables and studfarms.

This time merchants from Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Finland, the United Arab Emirates, and some other countries were assessing Akhal-Tekins and the horses of the Don, Budenny, Khabarda and other breeds. Horses from the Soviet studfarms have done well abroad, with many of them being champions of their breed, and winners of major races.

SOVIET RAIL IN 1984

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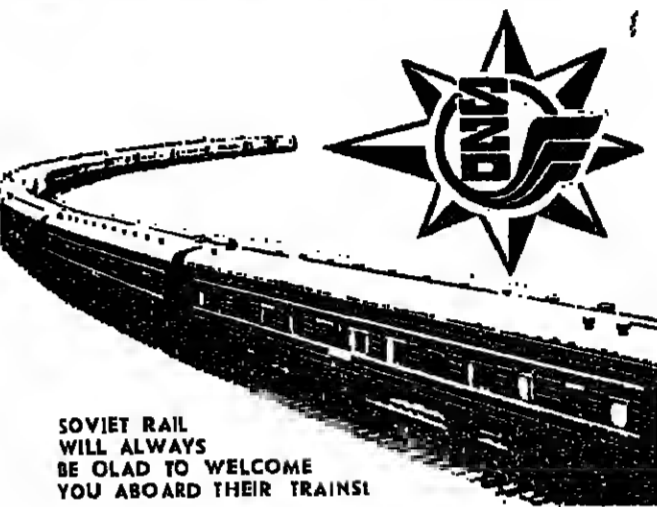
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SOVIET RAILWAYS

CMEA and developing countries are equal partners

CMEA countries make a major contribution towards the economies of developing countries. Thanks to the fair trade practice which the socialist countries observe, the volume of trade between the CMEA and the developing world increased six times, going up from 5,000 million to 30,000 million roubles a year over the period between 1970 and 1981. By the beginning of 1983, more than 3.7 thousand industrial and other projects had been built in Asia, Africa, and Latin America with assistance from CMEA countries. The Soviet Union accounts for a sizeable part of this contribution based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Nearly ninety per cent of all its assistance is directly aimed at the establishment and consolidation of developing countries' national economies.

LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR APPROACHES

March will see the opening of the International Leipzig Spring Fair. Nine thousand companies and foreign trade organizations from many countries are to take part, said Z. Fischer, General Director of the Leipzig Fairs, addressing a press conference in Moscow.

The German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries are to display many new and up-to-date goods, including those designed and manufactured in accordance with bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements within the CMEA.

Thirty Soviet foreign trade organizations, industrial ministries and other enterprises are displaying eight thousand different types of goods.

During the fair exhibitions will be organized on such themes as "Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the German Democratic Republic", "The Achievements of Soviet Science and Technology" and "Leninist National Policies in Action".

Intourist news

Herbert Klein, I noticed that the word "peace" came first for Soviet people. This is my third trip. Today the striving of the Soviet people for peace has grown still more. A younger worker from Vienna, Franz Kubo, joined in the conversation. I would like to say that I also visited Moscow before and I can now compare the past and present of this city with its multibillion population. Moscow has become more beautiful. The only thing that never changes is the hospitality and friendliness of Muscovites. I would like to come to Moscow next year as well to attend the 12th World Youth and Students Festival.

This year Sputnik plans to take care of over 75,000 tourists.

Happy Day", a review, performed by Leningrad Music Hall.

Olympic Sports Complex (Prospect Mira), 2, 4, 5 — "Vish Lova for Woman", a dramatized performance. Palace of Sports, Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhniki), 3, 4, 5 — "For You, Dear Women", a musical performance, featuring "Sim-Bom" and "Nemo" groups.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10/14 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition "Art of Soviet Latvia". On display are 750 works by 230 artists: paintings, graphic sheets, items of decorative and applied art, water colour and posters.

Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. till 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, trolleybuses B and 10. Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union, (65 Vavilova St.). An exhibition "Moscow Ceramics" on the subjects: nature and man, urban and landscape, still life.

Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. till 8 p.m. Metro Universitet, item 25.

SPORTS

TENNIS Druzhba Sport Gym (Luzhniki), 3 and 4 — Moscow International tournament, 11 a.m. (both days).

Sunday will determine the winners of the tournament involving Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

BANDY Dynamo Stadium, 3 — USSR top league championship, 1 p.m. Moscow Dynamo vs Irkutsk Lokomotiv.

ICE HOCKEY Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 3 — USSR top league championship, Soviet Army Club vs Gorky Torpedo, 5 p.m.

Hockey players from both CAC and Torpedo played for the Soviet national side to

Yugoslavia and was the Olympic title.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Bogoyeva St.), 4 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

March 3-5 In Moscow, city and region, warm weather with little rain. Night temperatures will drop to -2°, -7°C or as low as -12°C in the east of the Moscow Region, and rise to -12°, -3°C during the day. 5 wind, gusty on March 4-5.

Warm air coming from the Pacific reached the northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea, bringing with it temperatures higher than normal by 10°-12°C. On March 1 Magadan witnessed the highest ever temperature registered for this season.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as of February 25, 1984.	English pound sterling	100	114.76
	French franc	100	9.63
	FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100	29.72
	Italian lira	10,000	4.78
	Japanese yen	1,000	3.36
	Norwegian krone	100	10.32
	Swedish krona	100	9.95
	US dollar	100	78.20
Currency	Quotations in roubles		
Austrian schilling	100	4.21	
Belgian franc	1,000	14.49	
Canadian dollar	100	62.6	
Dutch guilder	100	2.89	
		100	26.25